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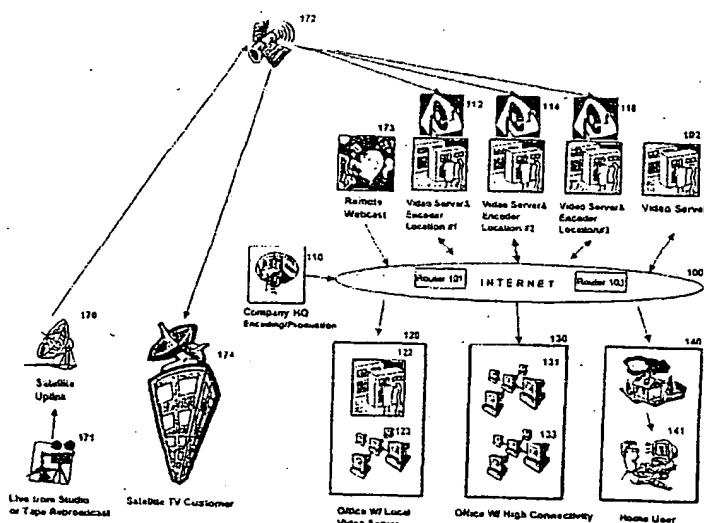
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(54) Title: SYSTEM FOR ACCESSING, DISTRIBUTING AND MAINTAINING VIDEO CONTENT OVER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNET PROTOCOL NETWORKS



(57) Abstract: A system for handling video content in a network, such as the Internet. Aspects of the system provide for accessing, distributing and maintaining digital video or other image content. Video content is acquired from content providers. Searching, and identification of desired video content is provided to users of the system by annotating video content with searchable text. The searchable text is accessed via a database where relational queries are used to identify desired content. Portions, or chapters, of the video can be linked to unique descriptions. This allows for indexing of video so that a viewer, or user, does not have to watch unwanted segments to get desired information. Access of the video by end users is facilitated by maintenance of multiple video servers that provide access to the content. Distribution of video broadcasts can be on-demand or

in real-time. A preferred embodiment uses both satellite and on-location video distribution. Video information is pre-processed to compensate for artifacts, degradation and other undesirable effects that can be introduced into the video information due to compression. The speed of transmission to an end user from each of multiple servers is tested prior to transmission of the bulk video so that the fastest or most efficient server can be used for the transmission. A user interface is provided to allow end users to access video information. Utilities are provided to monitor and log end user accessing of videos. Such logged information can be used to promote additional products or services or to steer a user to information that the user may need or want. For example, other information related to the information in a chosen video can be provided to a particular user. Other features are described.

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5 **SYSTEM FOR ACCESSING, DISTRIBUTING AND MAINTAINING
VIDEO CONTENT OVER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNET
PROTOCOL NETWORKS**

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

10 This application claims priority from co-pending U.S. Provisional Patent
Application No. 60/147,653 filed 8/6/99 entitled SYSTEM FOR ACCESSING,
DISTRIBUTING AND MAINTAINING VIDEO CONTENT OVER A COMPUTER
NETWORK which is hereby incorporated by reference, as is set forth in full in this
document, for all purposes.

15 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates in general to information transferred over computer
networks and more specifically to a system for processing and distributing video
information over various types of Internet protocol networks..

20 An important feature of the global Internet is the ability to make a large
amount of information available to many users. Not only should the information be
immediately available, but it is desirable to provide for a fast and intuitive interface for
finding the information or content desired.

25 High-bandwidth content, such as digital video, has proven to be difficult to
handle on the Internet. Because of the large size of video files, and the high connection
speeds needed to view the files, it is especially important, yet difficult, to provide users
with efficient ways to search and access video content. Efficient searching is necessary
so that a user does not have to wade through many minutes of video information to
determine that sought-after information is, indeed, within the video program.

30 One of the ways that the prior art has used to reduce video bandwidth is to
compress the video data before storing and distributing it on a network. Various
compression schemes and data formats can be used. For example, MPEG, Windows
Media, RealVideo, etc. can be used. Significant degradation or artifacts can be

introduced into the video data as a result of a poorly implemented encoding process.

These artifacts result in a lower-quality video/audio experience for the end-user.

Thus, it is desirable to provide a video access, management and distribution system that provides users quick access to the video content they desire, provides a system for preparing video, or other media, for storage, access and distribution
5 over a computer network, and provides the highest quality video content available over computer networks.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention provides a system for preparing, distributing and accessing video content in an Internet protocol network. Aspects of the system provide for accessing, distributing and maintaining digital video or other multimedia content. Video content is acquired from content providers and prepared for Internet (or other computer network) access.

15 Searchability of desired video content is provided to users of the system by linking video content to searchable text. The searchable text is accessed via a database where relational queries are used to identify desired content. Portions, or chapters, of the video are linked to a unique text description. This allows for indexing of video so that a viewer, or user, can search for specific information and receive access to video clips that
20 contain the information searched for, while avoiding clips that don't have any value to the user.

Access of the video by end users is facilitated by maintenance of multiple video servers that provide access to the content. Distribution of video broadcasts can be in real-time or on demand. A preferred embodiment uses both satellite and locally stored
25 digital video distribution. Video information is pre-processed to minimize artifacts, degradation and other undesirable effects that can be introduced into the video information due to compression. The speed of transmission to an end user from each of multiple servers is tested prior to transmission of the video stream so that the server closest to the user on the Internet can be used for the transmission, reducing the chance of
30 degradation due to network traffic conditions.

One embodiment of the invention provides a method for encoding a video signal, the method comprising increasing the saturation level of the video signal to just

below visual distortion of the video, selecting a high contrast and brightness levels, converting the video signal to digital data, and compressing the digital data.

Another embodiment includes a method of encoding an audio signal, the method comprising increasing the volume of a predetermined frequency range of the audio signal, reducing the variability in the dynamic range of the audio signal; converting the audio signal to a digital data; and compressing the digital data.

An aspect of the invention provides an encoding system that uses standard components to achieve a low-cost, efficient, and easily serviceable chapterizing and encoding process for handling a large amount of video processing in a uniform and parallel manner.

Yet another embodiment provides a method for distributing video over the Internet, the method comprising obtaining the Internet Protocol (IP) address of a computer used by a user to log onto a predetermined website; using the obtained IP address to determine the physical location of the user's computer; performing a route analysis to detect server computers between a starting server computer and the user's computer, using the route analysis and IP address information to identify a server computer in proximity to the user's computer; and transferring video information from the server computer to the user's computer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a generalization of the system of the present invention;

Fig. 2A is an illustration of a computer system suitable for use with the present invention;

Fig. 2B illustrates subsystems of the computer system of Fig. 2A; and

Fig. 3 shows a diagram illustrating video encoding in a preferred embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A preferred embodiment of this invention is to be fielded by Technology Education Network, Inc., or "TENTV". This patent discusses system aspects of the invention. Other aspects are discussed in the following co-pending patent applications which are hereby incorporated by reference as if set forth in full in this application:

Patent Serial No. [TBD] discusses user-interface aspects of the invention;
and

Patent Serial No. [TBD] discusses enterprise aspects of the invention.

5 Note that, although the term "video" is used to refer to the specific content that is stored, processed, or otherwise manipulated by the subject invention, this term merely refers to the type of media handled by a preferred embodiment of the invention. The term "video" for purposes of determining the scope of the invention is defined as including all types of media, or content, that can be stored, distributed, accessed or
10 processed in a network and/or computer system. For example, other media types within the scope of the invention include audio, images and data.

System Overview

Fig. 1 shows a generalization of the system of the present invention.

15 In Fig. 1, network 100 represents a large network, such as the Internet, which includes many processing devices that perform data storage, transfer and access functions. In the Internet, for example, such devices are called "server" computers. Servers are indicated by rectangles such as server 102. Servers may perform their roles in isolation, such as server 102. Other servers can be part of a localized network such as a
20 network on a college or business campus, or a LAN. Collections of servers that operate under the control or domain of a localized management entity, such as a corporate or campus network, are grouped as shown at 130. In general, the Internet allows for wide-ranging, diverse and changing collections of servers under control of different organizations as long as the servers adhere to certain well-defined standards such as the
25 domain name service (DNS), Internet Protocol, etc.

 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, a primary company acts as a service provider for video access, encoding, distribution and management. The goal of the primary company is to obtain video content and make the video content available to users, or viewers, in an efficient and economical manner. In Fig. 1, entities 120, 130 and
30 140 are customers of a primary company which operates video origination and encoding services represented by 171, 110 and 173. Video is distributed to customers by satellite link 172 directly to customers, as shown at 174, via satellite link to co-located encoders and servers as represented by 112, 114 and 116; or directly to the Internet after encoding

by the primary company as shown at 110. Remote webcast 173 represents direct transmission of a live recording to the Internet as where the video is encoded in real-time and immediately placed onto the Internet. Still other forms of distribution are possible. Cable networks, fiber optic, wireless or other communication channels can carry the data as opposed to a satellite link. All forms of network transfer are considered within the scope of the invention.

Given the nature of the Internet, the video information can reside on any server and be accessed by any user such as user 141. However, the quality of the video playback, and the speed with which the user receives responses to queries depends on a number of factors. For example, the speed of the network between a sending server, e.g., sending server 112, and user 141 is a factor. The speed between company 130's Internet connection point and the rest of company 130's users is another factor.

The speed of each communication link between intermediary servers and between the user and the Internet affects the transfer rate, time delays and overall quality of the video transmission. In general, geographic distance can be an approximate measure of the quality of service that a user can expect. The closer that the user is to the sending server the more likely that the transfer rate will be faster.

Companies such as 120 and 130 (or other entities) may wish to provide video content to their employees, customers, or others. However, since supporting video servers, databases and other aspects of video data management require complex installations of storage, servers, personnel and other resources (discussed below), such companies are likely to want the support of video content performed by a company such as primary company 110. Therefore, primary company 110 can obtain video content from a company, such as companies 120 or 130, and make such video content directly available to user 110 via primary company 110's server 112, 114, and 116. Alternatively, primary company 110 can make the video available through company 120's server 122. Thus, videos resident on server 112 can be transferred over the Internet to server 122 before being delivered to users in company 120.

Video can be sourced at more than one server. For example, the desired video may already be resident on server 114 so that there is no need to transfer video information from server 112 to server 114. Or, the video information can be on a server, such as server 116, that happens to be the closest – either geographically, or from a network transfer standpoint – to user 141. Satellite receiver antennas such as 112 and 114

can be used to download video or other data from satellites for fast transmission of information to servers on the Internet at locations 112 and 114.

Users who do not wish to view video on their computer desktop and opt for viewing on a standard television or a large scale projection event in a theater can view video in real time uplinked from 170 to satellite 172 and received at company 174. Company 110 offers the services of broadcasting live or taped video for viewing on standard televisions equipped with a satellite receiving antenna.

The following section describes standard hardware suitable for use with the present invention.

10

Description of Hardware

Fig. 2A is an illustration of multimedia computer system 1 including display 3 having display screen 5. Cabinet 7 houses standard computer components (not shown) such as a disk drive, CDROM drive, display adapter, sound card, network card, random access memory (RAM), central processing unit (CPU), and other components, subsystems and devices. User input devices such as mouse 11 having buttons 13, and keyboard 9 are shown. Other user input devices such as a trackball, touch-screen, digitizing tablet, etc. can be used. In general, the computer system is illustrative of but one type of computer system, such as a desktop computer, suitable for use with the present invention. Computers can be configured with many different hardware components and can be made in many dimensions and styles (e.g., laptop, palmtop, pentop, server, workstation, mainframe). Any hardware platform suitable for performing the processing described herein is suitable for use with the present invention.

Fig. 2B illustrates subsystems that might typically be found in a computer such as computer 100.

In Fig. 2, subsystems within box 20 are directly interfaced to internal bus 22. Such subsystems typically are contained within the computer system such as within cabinet 7 of Fig. 2A. Subsystems include input/output (I/O) controller 24, System Random Access Memory (RAM) 26, Central Processing Unit (CPU) 28, Display Adapter 30, Serial Port 40, Fixed Disk 42 and Network Interface Adapter 44. The use of bus 22 allows each of the subsystems to transfer data among the subsystems and, most importantly, with the CPU. External devices can communicate with the CPU or other subsystems via bus 22 by interfacing with a subsystem on the bus. Monitor 46 connects

to the bus through Display Adapter 30. A relative pointing device (RPD) 48 such as a mouse connects through Serial Port 40. Some devices such as Keyboard 50 can communicate with the CPU by direct means without using the main data bus as, for example, via an interrupt controller and associated registers (not shown).

5 As with the external physical configuration shown in Fig. 2A, many subsystem configurations are possible. Fig. 2B is illustrative of but one suitable configuration. Subsystems, components or devices other than those shown in Fig. 2B can be added. A suitable computer system can be achieved without using all of the subsystems shown in Fig. 2. For example, a standalone computer need not be coupled to
10 a network so Network Interface 44 would not be required. Other subsystems such as a CDROM drive, graphics accelerator, sound card etc. can be included in the configuration without affecting the performance of the system of the present invention.

Fig. 2A is a generalized diagram of a typical network.

In Fig. 2A, the network company 120 includes several local networks
15 coupled to the Internet. Although specific network protocols, physical layers, topologies, and other network properties are presented herein, the present invention is suitable for use with any network.

In Fig. 2A, company 120, computer user 123 is connected to server 122. This connection can be by a network such as Ethernet, Asynchronous Transfer Mode, IEEE standard 1553 bus, modem connection, Universal Serial Bus, etc. The
20 communication link need not be a wire but can be infrared, radio wave transmission, etc. server 123 is coupled to the Internet. The Internet is shown symbolically as a collection of server routers 101 and 103. Note that the use of the Internet for distribution or communication of information is not strictly necessary to practice the present invention
25 but is merely used to illustrate a preferred embodiment, below. Further, the use of server computers and the designation of server and client machines is not crucial to an implementation of the present invention. User 123 from company 120 can be connected directly to the Internet. Server 122 in company 120's connection to the Internet is typically by a relatively high bandwidth transmission medium such as a T1 or T3 line.
30 Other computers in company 120 can be connected to the Internet through alternate routes inside of company 120.

Note that the concepts of "client" and "server," as used in this application and the industry, are very loosely defined and, in fact, are not fixed with respect to

machines or software processes executing on the machines. Typically, a server is a machine or process that is providing information to another machine or process, i.e., the "client," that requests the information. In this respect, a computer or process can be acting as a client at one point in time (because it is requesting information) and can be acting as a server at another point in time (because it is providing information). Some computers are consistently referred to as "servers" because they usually act as a repository for a large amount of information that is often requested. For example, a World Wide Web (WWW, or simply, "Web") site is often hosted by a server computer with a large storage capacity, high-speed processor and Internet link having the ability to handle many high-bandwidth communication lines.

A server machine will most likely not be manually operated by a human user on a continual basis, but, instead, has software for constantly, and automatically, responding to information requests. On the other hand, some machines, such as desktop computers, are typically thought of as client machines because they are primarily used to obtain information from the Internet for a user operating the machine.

Depending on the specific software executing at any point in time on these machines, the machine may actually be performing the role of a client or server, as the need may be. For example, a user's desktop computer can provide information to another desktop computer. Or a server may directly communicate with another server computer. Sometimes this is characterized as "peer-to-peer," communication. Although processes of the present invention, and the hardware executing the processes, may be characterized by language common to a discussion of the Internet (e.g., "client," "server," "peer") it should be apparent that software of the present invention can execute on any type of suitable hardware including networks other than the Internet.

Although software of the present invention may be presented as a single entity, such software is readily able to be executed on multiple machines. That is, there may be multiple instances of a given software program, a single program may be executing on two or more processors in a distributed processing environment, parts of a single program may be executing on different physical machines, etc. Further, two different programs, such as a client and server program, can be executing in a single machine, or in different machines. A single program can be operating as a client for one information transaction and as a server for a different information transaction.

System Details

As mentioned, the invention provides features for a primary company to provide services relating to video access, distribution, maintenance and management.

The primary company operates a webpage-based client, or subscriber, front-end with its
5 servers to allow users to search and access video. It also maintains video distribution to subscribers over networks such as the Internet, intranets, local area networks (LANs) etc.; and provides additional infrastructure for more direct, high-bandwidth video distribution.

The primary company combines a series of processes designed (i) to improve the quality of video and audio signals broadcast (or accessed on demand) over
10 the Public Internet; (ii) to archive, index and chapterize videos in a video database to allow users to search the video database for a specific portion of the video; (iii) to permit those broadcasting over the network to stream video only to viewers designated by the broadcasters; (iv) to provide broadcasters with reports reflecting key statistical data on viewership patterns; and (v) provide an integrated destination on the Public Internet from
15 which such services are available. These aspects are described in more detail, below.

Maintenance of Multiple Video Servers

The primary company maintains remote video servers at multiple Internet server facilities (or "co-location" facilities), as well as client sites, throughout the world
20 to ensure that video is served from the location that will provide the best signal to the end user and to provide an extra layer of "fault tolerance" in the event of a failure in any given co-location facility, any portion of the public Internet backbone or the like. Company co-location facilities are typically equipped with satellite downlink equipment, a video server (permitting streaming at multiple bit-rates), a disk storage array for video, a
25 firewall (to prevent unauthorized access to the machine and video signals), audio preprocessing equipment and computers permitting audio/video compression and encoding at various bit-rates. Remote servers at co-location facilities are strategically placed near major peering points, avoiding major public peering points (such as MAE West and MAE East) at which packets carrying data are often "dropped" due to
30 congestion. Packet loss decreases video quality. Accordingly, this strategic placement of remote servers, by reducing the likelihood of packet loss, preserves the quality of video and audio viewed by the end user.

Distribution of Real-Time Video Signals over the Public Internet

The primary company employs two methods for distributing real time broadcasts over the Public Internet: Multipoint Satellite Video Distribution and On

5 Location Distribution:

The primary company installs satellite downlink receivers at co-location facilities and other locations. Audio/Video signals are distributed to these servers by satellite. This method of distribution enhances the quality of real time video and audio signals received at the remote video servers by bypassing the Public Internet between
10 video signal source and the video server. Using multiple video servers reduces the possibility of a broadcast failure to end users by eliminating reliance on one video server and any one portion of the Public Internet backbone. In addition, sending the signal to other remote video servers permits more viewers to watch the video broadcast by increasing the potential number of streams of video served. This method of distribution is
15 primarily used to enhance real time broadcasts but may also be used to transfer video, audio and other files to remote servers on demand, or by any other delivery scheme.

The original video signal is transported by land-line or satellite "backhaul" to the satellite uplink facility where the signal is encoded into high-bitrate digital video and "uplinked" to a satellite that transmits to "downlink" equipment installed at remote
20 server locations. The signal is received by the downlink equipment and decoded by an integrated receiver/decoder.

Once received and decoded by the downlink receiver, the video and audio signals are run through a series of steps designed to ameliorate the negative effects of encoding and compression algorithms which otherwise degrade the luminance and
25 chrominance in the video, inject ancillary noise into the audio, and amplify non-useful portions of the audio frequency spectrum and its dynamic range. This procedure provides a means of optimizing the video and audio (especially the human voice) to provide the best quality after the compression/encoding process.

The video and audio signals are then run through computers that encode at
30 various bit-rates. The encoded audio and video signals are then sent digitally to the video server (splitter) for distribution over the Public Internet as well as a local hard drive for archival (or "on-demand") use.

Prior to streaming video to an end-user, the Company sends test packets from all video servers to the end-user's desktop or the nearest network point reachable to the end-user's desktop and measures the return time. Video will then be served to the end-user from the remote server with the packet that had the fastest return time. This method permits an automatic and "split-second" determination of which remote server is within the closest electronic proximity to the end user's desktop, thereby enhancing the quality of the video received by the customer.

On location preprocessing provides a lower cost alternative to the satellite enhanced transmission method described above. Using this method, the real time audio and video feed is run through the pre-processing enhancement and encoding steps "on location" prior to being distributed over the Public Internet backbone to a remote video server. Once at the remote video server, the signal is sent to end users and other remote servers. Sending the signal to other remote servers permits more viewers to watch the broadcast by increasing the number of streams of video served. On location distribution still uses the Company's web video database interface and provides viewership information for statistics analysis. Video is served from servers in closest electronic proximity to the end-user using the Load Balanced Video Distribution System described above.

Video Encoding

Fig. 3 shows a diagram illustrating how video encoding is accomplished in a preferred embodiment.

In Fig. 3, a video source such as video tape recorder (BTR) 302, consumer VHS format Video Tape Recorder VTR 304 or Digital Broadcast Satellite Receiver DBS 306 represent possible sources of video data to be encoded. Note that any suitable video source may be used. Although multiple sources are shown, the encoding operation discussed below involves only a single video source. Naturally, given redundant equipment, multiple video sources can be encoded at the same time.

Video switcher/splitter 308 is used to route a signal from a video source to multiple destinations at the same time. In a preferred embodiment, four video encoding processes are carried on at the same time. As illustrated by video encoding paths 310, 312, 314 and 316. Each encoding path operates in parallel and ultimately encodes the video in a different format. The resulting encoded video is stored on streaming video file

server 318 for later transfer to the Internet 320. Additionally, video switcher/splitter 308 routes the video signal to a video/audio monitoring path 322. This allows a human operator to know the progress of the video encoding operation.

Each of video encoder paths 310-316 operates in a similar manner. Each path receives left/right (L/R) audio from video switcher/splitter 308. The audio path (for video encoding path 310) is shown at 340. Video switcher/splitter 308 provides separate line-level audio signals for left and right, respectively, channels. The audio signals are passed to a graphic equalizer (eq) 342. Each left/right channel of the stereo audio signal is processed by the graphic eq is used to emphasize audio frequencies at about 1 kHz and to reduce the strength of the audio signals at about 20 Hz and 20 kHz. In the preferred embodiment, the equalizer is set to form a sinusoidal curve starting at -10db at 20 Hz, reaching +4db at 1 kHz and sloping back down to -10db at 20 kHz. The purpose of the graphic eq is to modify the audio signal to take care of undesirable compression characteristics introduced at the time of encoding.

Next, the signal from graphic eq 342 is sent to audio compressor 344. Audio compressor 344 is a stereo audio compressor that compresses each audio signal if the audio signal exceeds 0db. The compression ratio is 8:1. Note that, although specific values are provided for purposes of explaining the preferred embodiment, that various amounts, and types, of compression may be utilized similar to the variation possible with the graphic (eq), above. The intent of the audio compressor is to even out variations in the dynamic range of the audio. The left/right channel outputs of the stereo audio compressor are sent to streaming video encoder format #1 (350).

Returning to the video path of encoder path 310, the video signal is provided from video switcher/splitter 308 and is illustrated at 346. This is sent directly to a streaming video encoding computer. In the preferred embodiment, the streaming video encoder is a rackmount rack computer with two 500 MHz central processing units (CPUs), a video input/digitizing card and a stereo audio input/output card. The streaming video encoding computer includes streaming video compression software. The streaming video encoder has access to a large amount of nonvolatile storage such as a redundant array of inexpensive disks (RAID) on a local network.

The video input levels to the encoder are adjusted to increase saturation to the highest level possible without distorting the video image. Illumination level contrast and brightness are set to emphasize the appearance of the speaker and appearance of any

computer images shown by the speaker. Audio levels are set to -10db or -4db depending on audio output component of video source.

In a preferred embodiment, the streaming video compression software is set to produce a file with video that plays at either 24,000 bits per second (24 kbps) or 95 kbps. The file resulting from the encoding process is stored, via the network, in the nonvolatile storage. The streaming video compression process is optimized to produce a result with a clearer image rather than an image with higher motion. In other words, a higher pixel density is favored over a higher frame rate.

As stated, the video encoding process can proceed in parallel for 4 different encoding paths 310-316 shown in Fig. 3. This provides for very fast encoding over multiple formats. Naturally, more or less encoding paths can be used.

Chapterizing

As the video is being encoded, it viewed in real-time by a human operator via monitoring path 322.

While viewing, the operator (i.e., the "compressionist") determines logical start and stop times of different topics in the video presentation. For example, start and stop times can be subjective, as where a speaker begins to talk about a new subject. In other cases, changing topics, or subject headings, can be more clearly defined as where the video includes a title separator between video segments, etc.

The compressionist determines a set of keywords which represent the content and context of each topic. Typically, the compressionist will have determined the start time for the topic and will make notes about keywords used in the subsequent discussion of the topic.

Each region of video where there is a coherent topic that starts and stops is called a chapter. The compressionist captures a frame of video representing the presentation of the chapter and reduces it to a thumbnail size. In the preferred embodiment, each thumbnail is approximately 80 x 60 pixels. Various off-the-shelf software can be used to perform a capture of a frame of video. The thumbnail can be captured from any format and at any size and is stored in any one of several popular image formats i.e. JPEG or GIF.

Selected keywords are entered into a video program database in association with each chapter. Each chapter is linked to the video presentation. For

example, the chapter information can exist for a file of the same name as the video presentation encoded different formats. Each chapter has its own thumbnail image. The overall video presentation is associated with its own description and its own thumbnail image as well. The compressionist enters the location of the streaming video on the file server in association with the video presentation, or chapter, into a video program database. Thus, the results of a search on keywords produces a display that can utilize any of the text (i.e., keywords) or thumbnail images associated with chapters, or the video presentation, itself.

Load Balanced Video Distribution System

In the preferred embodiment, transfer of video information from Internet servers to end users, or viewers, is facilitated by distributing video files to multiple servers on the public Internet. Also, multiple video files can be distributed to multiple servers within company intranets. The preferred embodiment performs this distribution using off-the-shelf "mirroring software" specializing in large file distribution throughout noncontiguous IP networks. This software can be one of many different brands or internally written utilities.

When a user logs on to the primary company's web site, the Internet protocol address of the user system is determined using web server analysis tools. The route along the Internet from the server that the user is attempting to access to the user's computer is determined using standard Internet protocol tools such as "traceroute" and "ping." These tools provide a determination of the routes currently being used to transfer information to the user, and the time it takes for information to move to the user's computer.

The geographic location of the user's computer can be determined by having the user select a geographical zone. In a preferred embodiment, the user can indicate their geographic location by clicking on an image of a map that is displayed in the user's web browser.

Each video server has various characteristics recorded as an entry in a database. This entry records the video server's Internet Protocol address, geographic location, total serving capacity and current status. Additional records track the priority with which each server serves viewers in each geographical zone and the percentage of total video requests for each video that are to be met by each server. These records are

used in conjunction with the network route analysis to determine the best server for each request. At the time a viewer requests a video, a list of servers is compiled in order of their nearness to the user in terms of the network topology. The list is then traversed from the server topologically nearest the user to the server topologically farthest from the server until a good match is found. In order for a server to be considered a good match it must have the following characteristics.

- 1) It is on-line and operating far enough below its total capacity that meeting this request would not overload it.
- 2) It is configured to serve this video.
- 10 3) It is configured to serve viewers in this geographical zone.
- 4) It is currently serving less than its' total load percentage for this video.
- 5) It is configured to serve this geographic zone with the highest priority.

15 In the event no server has all of these characteristics, the highest numbered characteristic is dropped and the comparison performed again until a server is found. In the event that multiple servers possess all the characteristics the topologically nearest server is selected as a by-product of the order in which the list is traversed.

When the server has been selected, another record is created in the database denoting that this server is serving an instance of this video to this user in this geographical zone. This record then becomes a factor in subsequent requests by affecting load percentages etc. The user then receives video from a server that is the best choice in terms of response time, network topology, and video server utilization.

20 All of a video server's characteristics can be changed at any time, even in the middle of a live broadcast, to manually direct all new users desiring the video source to a different server. This fine-grained configuration can be used to ensure that each viewer has an optimal experience and that effective utilization of all serving resources is reached.

25 The primary company also distributes video over the Public Internet "on-demand," as opposed to "live," permitting end-users to view the video at any time, by encoding and "chapterizing" the video, transferring the video files to multiple servers on the public Internet, and distributing the video to users who select the video "clips" from those servers using load balancing techniques.

Although the present invention has been discussed with respect to specific embodiments, these embodiments are merely illustrative, and not restrictive, of the invention. The scope of the invention is to be determined solely by the appended claims.

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. A method for encoding a video signal, the method comprising increasing the saturation level of the video signal to below visual distortion of the video;
5 selecting a high contrast level;
converting the video signal to digital data; and
compressing the digital data.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of
10 optimizing the video compression to produce a result with a clearer image rather than an image with higher motion.
3. A method of encoding an audio signal, the method comprising increasing the volume of a predetermined frequency of the audio signal;
15 and
reducing the variability in the dynamic range of the audio signal; and
converting the audio signal to a digital data; and
compressing the digital data.
- 20 4. The method of claim 3, wherein the predetermined frequency of the audio signal is at about 1000 Hz.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the step of increasing the volume of a predetermined frequency further comprises the substeps of
25 increasing the signal strength at about 1000 Hz by about +4dB; and
decreasing the signal strength of frequencies above and below 1000 Hz by decreasing frequencies down to 20hz and up to 20000hz using an exponential bell shaped curve with its peak at 1000Hz
- 30 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the encoded video signal is delivered in real time.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the encoded video signal is delivered on demand.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the encoding steps are performed at an encoding facility, wherein the encoding steps are performed after the video is received by satellite transmission at the encoding facility.

5 9. A method for distributing video over the Internet, the method comprising
obtaining the Internet Protocol (IP) address of a computer or the nearest
reachable network point used by a user to log onto a predetermined website;
using the obtained IP address to determine the physical location of the
10 user's computer;
performing an analysis to detect if a local server computer exists nearest
the user's computer;
using the route analysis and IP address information to identify a server
computer in proximity to the user's computer or nearest reachable network address; and
15 transferring video/audio information from the server computer to the
user's computer.

10 10. The method of claim 9, wherein the step of performing the analysis
includes a substep of
20 using traceroute to perform the route analysis.

15 11. The method of claim 9, wherein the step of performing the analysis
includes a substep of
25 using ping to perform the route analysis.

12. The method of claim 9, wherein the video is transferred on-demand.

13. The method of claim 9, wherein the video is transferred in real time.

30 14. The method of claim 9, wherein the video is transferred live.

15. A method of sending video information over the Internet to a
destination computer, the method comprising

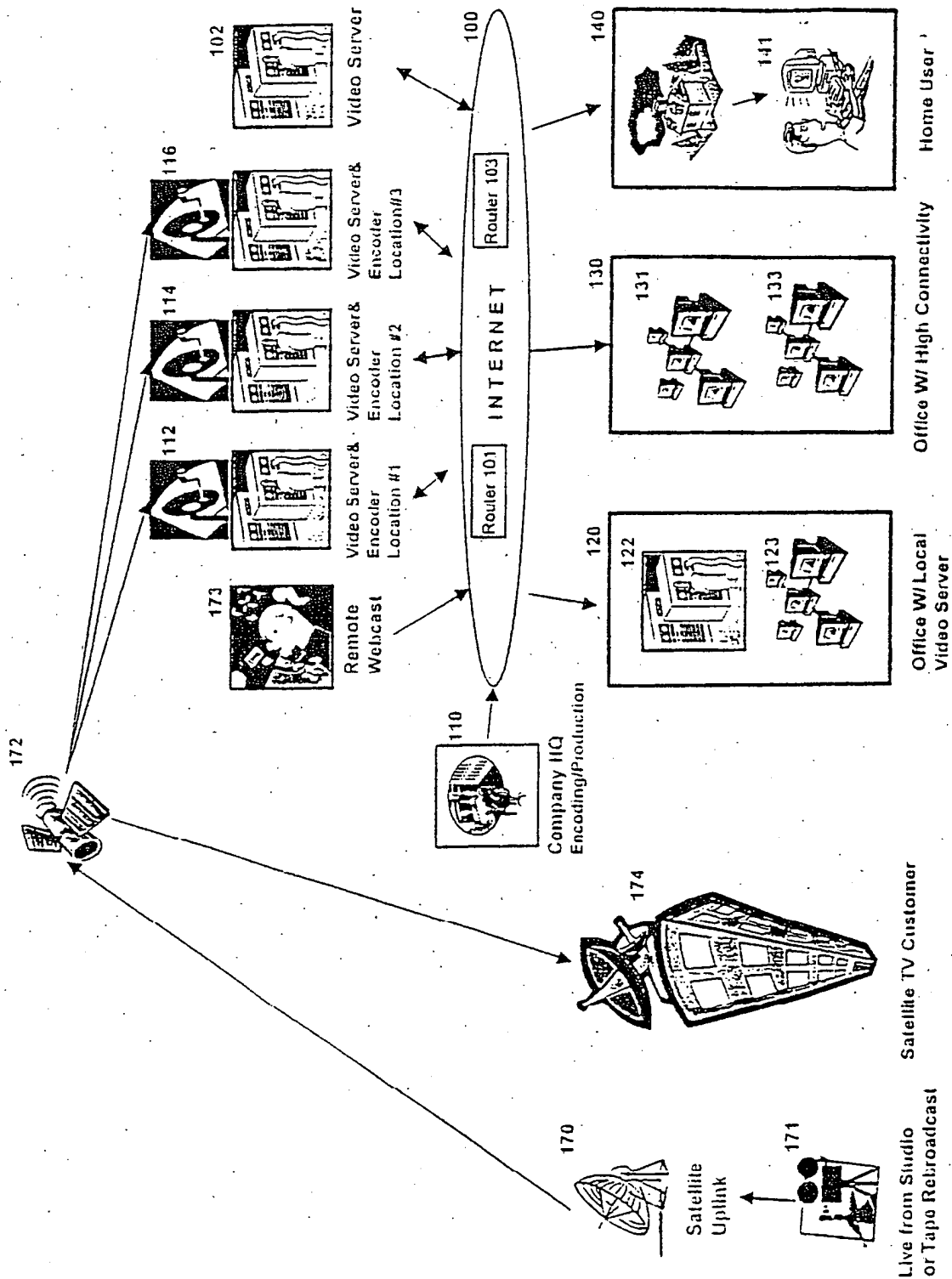
storing the video information on a plurality of servers;
designating a first server as the sending server for one or more users who
indicate that they wish to receive the video information; and
after one or more users begin receiving the video information then
5 designating a second server as the sending server for one or more subsequent users who
indicate that they wish to receive the video information.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein one or more of the designating steps
are performed automatically when a predetermined condition is met.

10 17. The method of claim 16, wherein the predetermined condition is a
threshold number of users receiving the video information from the first server.

18. The method of claim 15, wherein one or more of the designating steps
15 are performed manually by a human operator.

Figure 1



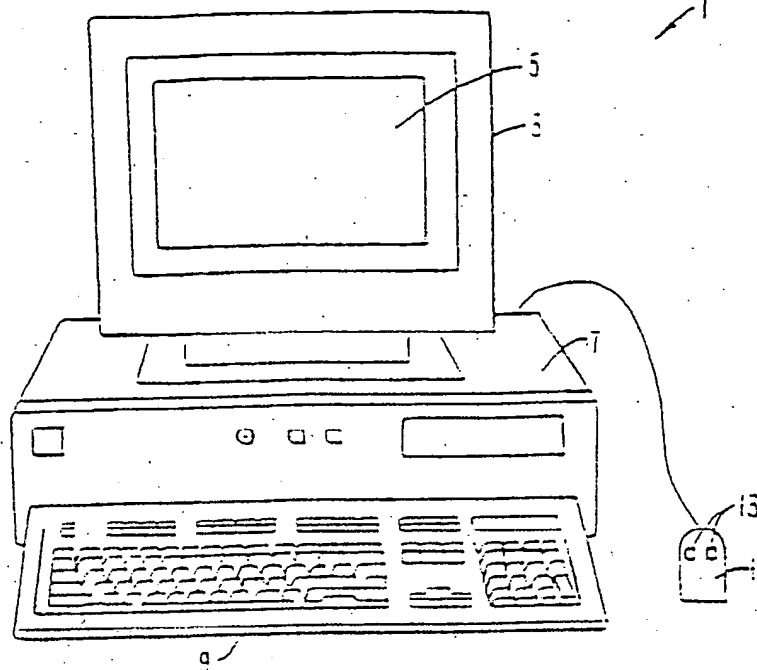


FIG. 2A

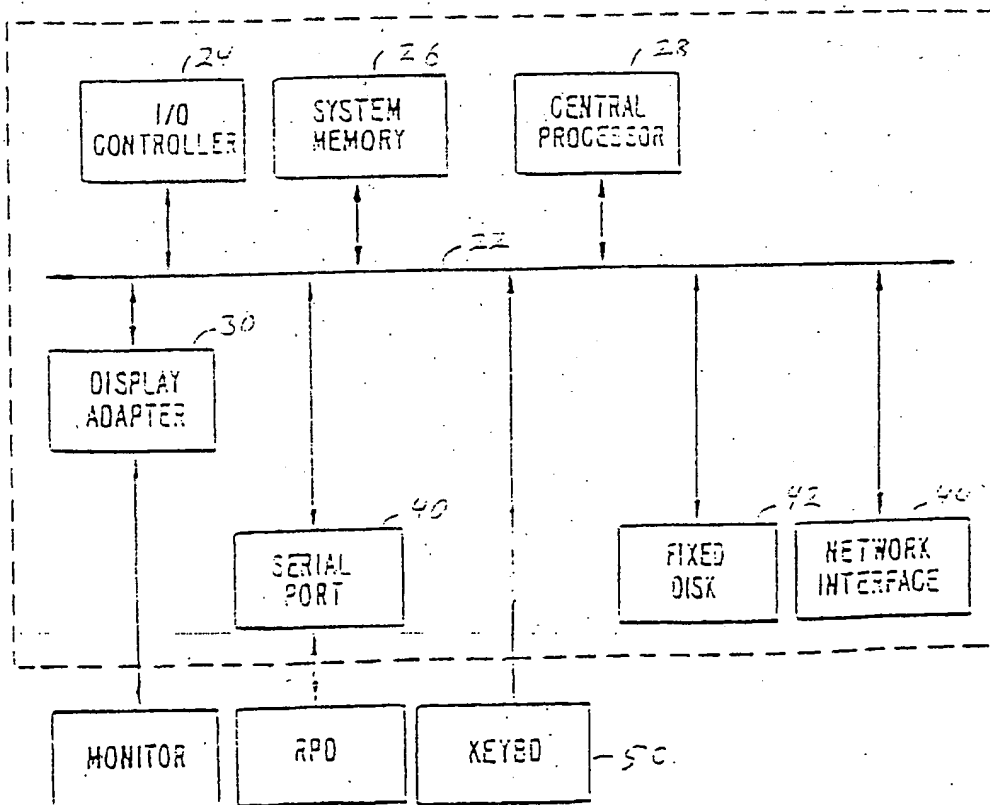


Fig. 2B

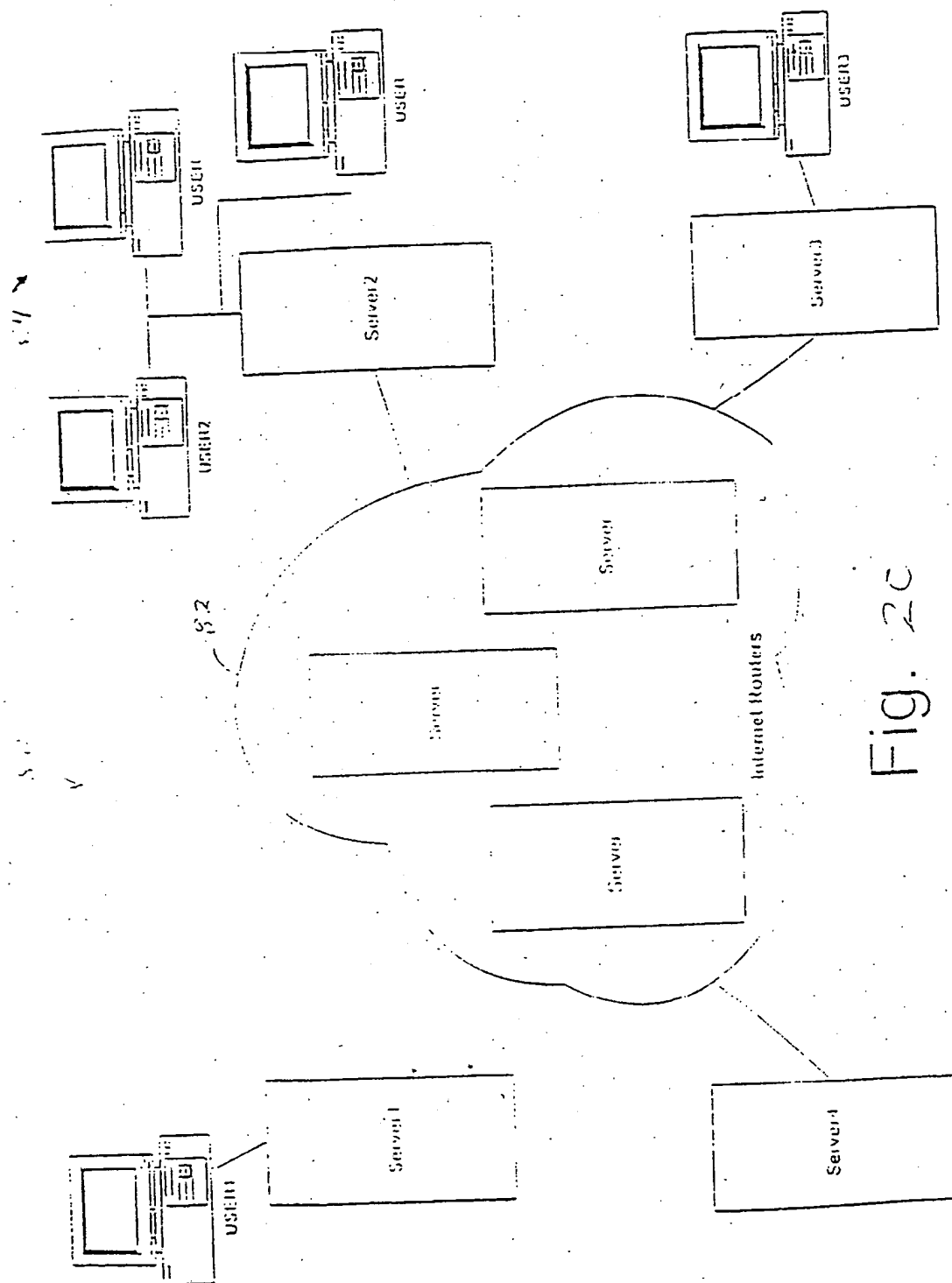
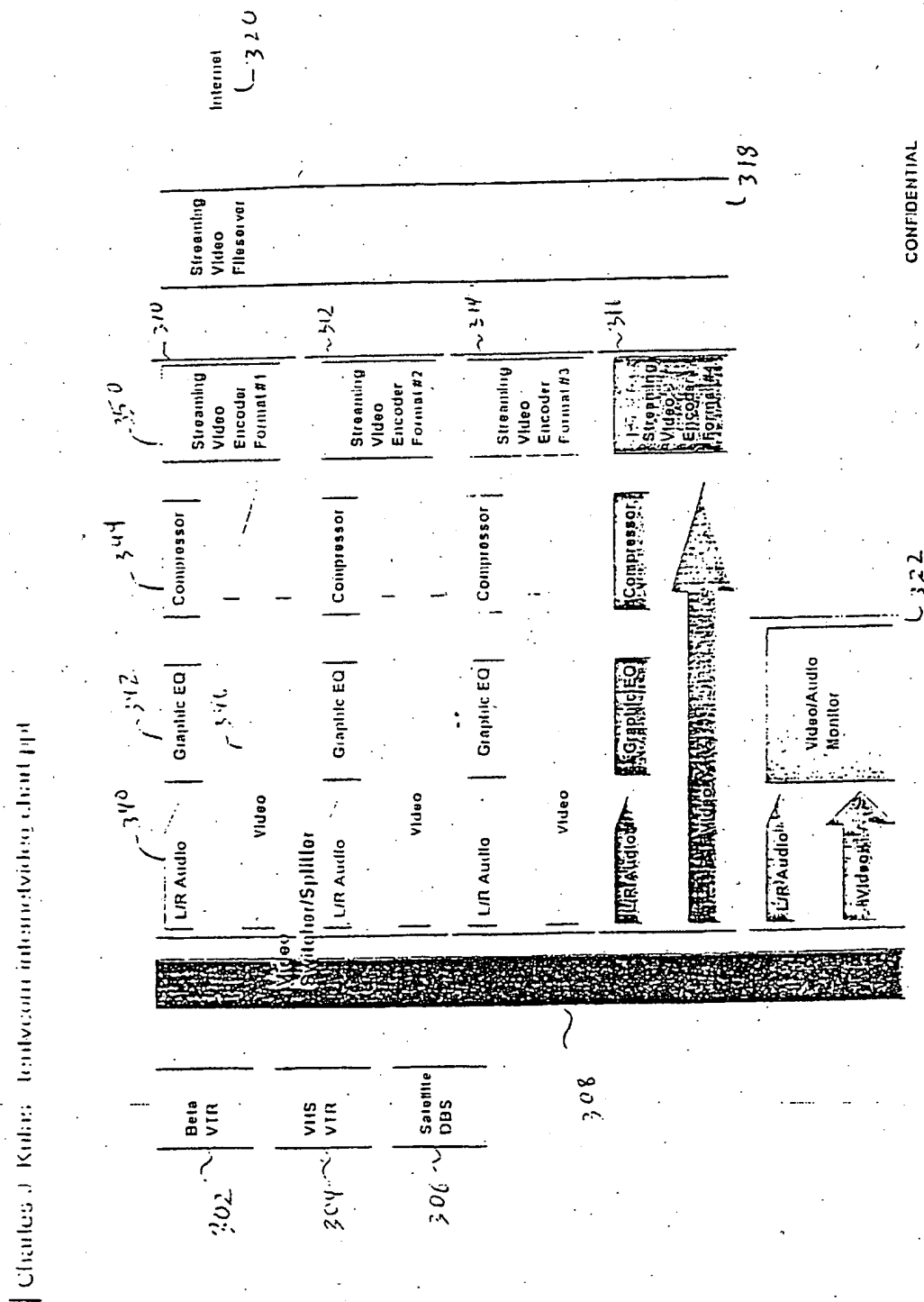


Fig. 2c



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Version 1.0 09-27-99

3

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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PCT

- with international search report

(57) **Abstract:** A system for handling video content in a network, such as the Internet. Aspects of the system provide for accessing, distributing and maintaining digital video or other image content. Video content acquired from content providers is annotated with searchable text. The searchable text is accessed via a database where relational queries are used to identify desired content. Access of the video by end users is facilitated by maintenance of multiple video servers. A preferred embodiment uses both satellite and on-location video distribution. Video information is pre-processed to compensate for compression artifacts. The speed of transmission to an end user from each of multiple servers is tested prior to transmission of the bulk video so that the fastest or most efficient server can be used for the transmission. Utilities are provided to monitor and log end user accessing of videos. Such logged information can be used to promote additional products or services or to steer a user to desired information.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 00/21643

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04N//26 H04N5/00 H04R3/04 G10L21/02 H04L29/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04N H04R G10L H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, PAJ; INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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A	---	2
Y	EP 0 723 364 A (AT & T CORP) 24 July 1996 (1996-07-24) column 1, line 44 -column 1, line 49 column 2, line 12 -column 9, line 26	1,6-8
A	---	2
	--- -/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- *A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- *E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- *L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

- *T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention
- *X* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone
- *Y* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.
- *Z* document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Fassnacht, C

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/21643

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A	KAMIYA H ET AL: "AN IMPROVED CONTENT SEARCH ENGINE" NEW DEHLI, INDIA, DEC. 17 - 19, 1998, NEW YORK, NY: IEEE, US, 17 December 1998 (1998-12-17), pages 21-24, XP000878379 ISBN: 0-7803-4887-7 section "2. Current condition and other works"	9-14
A	GUILLEMOT C ET AL: "INTEGRATING MPEG-4 INTO THE INTERNET" PROCEEDINGS OF THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE ON MULTIMEDIA APPLICATIONS, SERVICES AND TECHNIQUES, 26 - 28 May 1999, pages 181-196, XP000934231 Madrid, Spain section "4. Application Signalling - Control of MPEG-4 Streams over IP"	9-14
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A	US 5 815 146 A (ADAMS CHRISTOPHER R ET AL) 29 September 1998 (1998-09-29) column 10, line 14 -column 10, line 28	15-17

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 00/21643

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:

2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:

3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.

2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.

3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:

4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/SA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1,2,6-8

Video encoding, with a preprocessing step of modifying video saturation and contrast

2. Claims: 3-5

Audio encoding, with a preprocessing step of increasing the volume of a predetermined audio frequency

3. Claims: 9-18

Distribution of video data over the Internet using information on physical location as determined from an Internet Protocol address

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 00/21643

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
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CORRECTED VERSION

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09/588,827 7 June 2000 (07.06.2000) US

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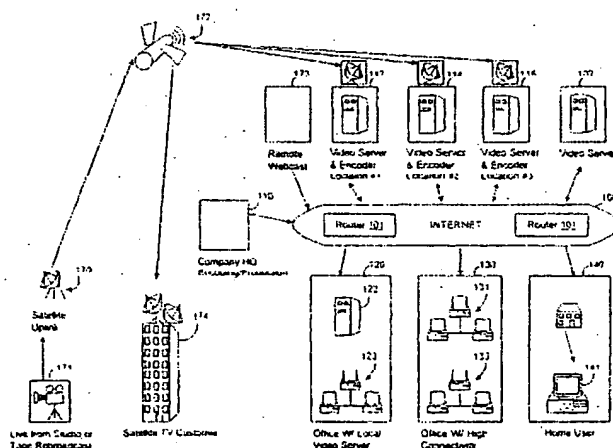
(74) Agents: KULAS, Charles, J. et al.; Townsend and
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HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ,
NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM,
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patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE,
IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG,
CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: SYSTEM FOR ACCESSING, DISTRIBUTING AND MAINTAINING VIDEO CONTENT OVER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNET PROTOCOL NETWORKS



(57) Abstract: A system for handling video content in a network, such as the Internet. Aspects of the system provide for accessing, distributing and maintaining digital video or other image content. Video content acquired from content providers is annotated with searchable text. The searchable text is accessed via a database where relational queries are used to identify desired content. Access of the video by end users is facilitated by maintenance of multiple video servers. A preferred embodiment uses both satellite and on-location video distribution. Video information is pre-processed to compensate for compression artifacts. The speed of transmission to an end user from each of multiple servers is tested prior to transmission of the bulk video so that the fastest or most efficient server can be used for the transmission. Utilities are provided to monitor and log end user accessing of videos. Such logged information can be used to promote additional products or services or to steer a user to desired information.

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— *with international search report*

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4 October 2001

(48) Date of publication of this corrected version:

8 November 2001

(15) Information about Correction:

see PCT Gazette No. 45/2001 of 8 November 2001, Section II

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

5 **SYSTEM FOR ACCESSING, DISTRIBUTING AND MAINTAINING
VIDEO CONTENT OVER PUBLIC AND PRIVATE INTERNET
PROTOCOL NETWORKS**

CLAIM OF PRIORITY

10 This application claims priority from co-pending U.S. Provisional Patent
Application No. 60/147,653 filed 8/6/99 entitled SYSTEM FOR ACCESSING,
DISTRIBUTING AND MAINTAINING VIDEO CONTENT OVER A COMPUTER
NETWORK which is hereby incorporated by reference, as is set forth in full in this
document, for all purposes.

15 **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

This invention relates in general to information transferred over computer
networks and more specifically to a system for processing and distributing video
information over various types of Internet protocol networks..

20 An important feature of the global Internet is the ability to make a large
amount of information available to many users. Not only should the information be
immediately available, but it is desirable to provide for a fast and intuitive interface for
finding the information or content desired.

25 High-bandwidth content, such as digital video, has proven to be difficult to
handle on the Internet. Because of the large size of video files, and the high connection
speeds needed to view the files, it is especially important, yet difficult, to provide users
with efficient ways to search and access video content. Efficient searching is necessary
so that a user does not have to wade through many minutes of video information to
determine that sought-after information is, indeed, within the video program.

30 One of the ways that the prior art has used to reduce video bandwidth is to
compress the video data before storing and distributing it on a network. Various
compression schemes and data formats can be used. For example, MPEG, Windows
Media, RealVideo, etc. can be used. Significant degradation or artifacts can be

introduced into the video data as a result of a poorly implemented encoding process. These artifacts result in a lower-quality video/audio experience for the end-user.

Thus, it is desirable to provide a video access, management and distribution system that provides users quick access to the video content they desire, provides a system for preparing video, or other media, for storage, access and distribution
5 over a computer network, and provides the highest quality video content available over computer networks.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

10 The present invention provides a system for preparing, distributing and accessing video content in an Internet protocol network. Aspects of the system provide for accessing, distributing and maintaining digital video or other multimedia content. Video content is acquired from content providers and prepared for Internet (or other computer network) access.

15 Searchability of desired video content is provided to users of the system by linking video content to searchable text. The searchable text is accessed via a database where relational queries are used to identify desired content. Portions, or chapters, of the video are linked to a unique text description. This allows for indexing of video so that a viewer, or user, can search for specific information and receive access to video clips that
20 contain the information searched for, while avoiding clips that don't have any value to the user.

Access of the video by end users is facilitated by maintenance of multiple video servers that provide access to the content. Distribution of video broadcasts can be in real-time or on demand. A preferred embodiment uses both satellite and locally stored
25 digital video distribution. Video information is pre-processed to minimize artifacts, degradation and other undesirable effects that can be introduced into the video information due to compression. The speed of transmission to an end user from each of multiple servers is tested prior to transmission of the video stream so that the server closest to the user on the Internet can be used for the transmission, reducing the chance of
30 degradation due to network traffic conditions.

One embodiment of the invention provides a method for encoding a video signal, the method comprising increasing the saturation level of the video signal to just

below visual distortion of the video, selecting a high contrast and brightness levels, converting the video signal to digital data, and compressing the digital data.

Another embodiment includes a method of encoding an audio signal, the method comprising increasing the volume of a predetermined frequency range of the audio signal, reducing the variability in the dynamic range of the audio signal; converting the audio signal to a digital data; and compressing the digital data.

An aspect of the invention provides an encoding system that uses standard components to achieve a low-cost, efficient, and easily serviceable chapterizing and encoding process for handling a large amount of video processing in a uniform and parallel manner.

Yet another embodiment provides a method for distributing video over the Internet, the method comprising obtaining the Internet Protocol (IP) address of a computer used by a user to log onto a predetermined website; using the obtained IP address to determine the physical location of the user's computer; performing a route analysis to detect server computers between a starting server computer and the user's computer; using the route analysis and IP address information to identify a server computer in proximity to the user's computer; and transferring video information from the server computer to the user's computer.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 shows a generalization of the system of the present invention;

Fig. 2A is an illustration of a computer system suitable for use with the present invention;

Fig. 2B illustrates subsystems of the computer system of Fig. 2A; and

Fig. 3 shows a diagram illustrating video encoding in a preferred embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF A PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

A preferred embodiment of this invention is to be fielded by Technology Education Network, Inc., or "TENTV". This patent discusses system aspects of the invention. Other aspects are discussed in the following co-pending patent applications which are hereby incorporated by reference as if set forth in full in this application:

Patent Serial No. [TBD] discusses user-interface aspects of the invention;
and

Patent Serial No. [TBD] discusses enterprise aspects of the invention.

5 Note that, although the term "video" is used to refer to the specific content that is stored, processed, or otherwise manipulated by the subject invention, this term merely refers to the type of media handled by a preferred embodiment of the invention. The term "video" for purposes of determining the scope of the invention is defined as including all types of media, or content, that can be stored, distributed, accessed or
10 processed in a network and/or computer system. For example, other media types within the scope of the invention include audio, images and data.

System Overview

Fig. 1 shows a generalization of the system of the present invention.

15 In Fig. 1, network 100 represents a large network, such as the Internet, which includes many processing devices that perform data storage, transfer and access functions. In the Internet, for example, such devices are called "server" computers. Servers are indicated by rectangles such as server 102. Servers may perform their roles in isolation, such as server 102. Other servers can be part of a localized network such as a
20 network on a college or business campus, or a LAN. Collections of servers that operate under the control or domain of a localized management entity, such as a corporate or campus network, are grouped as shown at 130. In general, the Internet allows for wide-ranging, diverse and changing collections of servers under control of different organizations as long as the servers adhere to certain well-defined standards such as the
25 domain name service (DNS), Internet Protocol, etc.

 In a preferred embodiment of the invention, a primary company acts as a service provider for video access, encoding, distribution and management. The goal of the primary company is to obtain video content and make the video content available to users, or viewers, in an efficient and economical manner. In Fig. 1, entities 120, 130 and
30 140 are customers of a primary company which operates video origination and encoding services represented by 171, 110 and 173. Video is distributed to customers by satellite link 172 directly to customers, as shown at 174, via satellite link to co-located encoders and servers as represented by 112, 114 and 116; or directly to the Internet after encoding

by the primary company as shown at 110. Remote webcast 173 represents direct transmission of a live recording to the Internet as where the video is encoded in real-time and immediately placed onto the Internet. Still other forms of distribution are possible. Cable networks, fiber optic, wireless or other communication channels can carry the data as opposed to a satellite link. All forms of network transfer are considered within the scope of the invention.

Given the nature of the Internet, the video information can reside on any server and be accessed by any user such as user 141. However, the quality of the video playback, and the speed with which the user receives responses to queries depends on a number of factors. For example, the speed of the network between a sending server, e.g., sending server 112, and user 141 is a factor. The speed between company 130's Internet connection point and the rest of company 130's users is another factor.

The speed of each communication link between intermediary servers and between the user and the Internet affects the transfer rate, time delays and overall quality of the video transmission. In general, geographic distance can be an approximate measure of the quality of service that a user can expect. The closer that the user is to the sending server the more likely that the transfer rate will be faster.

Companies such as 120 and 130 (or other entities) may wish to provide video content to their employees, customers, or others. However, since supporting video servers, databases and other aspects of video data management require complex installations of storage, servers, personnel and other resources (discussed below), such companies are likely to want the support of video content performed by a company such as primary company 110. Therefore, primary company 110 can obtain video content from a company, such as companies 120 or 130, and make such video content directly available to user 110 via primary company 110's server 112, 114, and 116. Alternatively, primary company 110 can make the video available through company 120's server 122. Thus, videos resident on server 112 can be transferred over the Internet to server 122 before being delivered to users in company 120.

Video can be sourced at more than one server. For example, the desired video may already be resident on server 114 so that there is no need to transfer video information from server 112 to server 114. Or, the video information can be on a server, such as server 116, that happens to be the closest – either geographically, or from a network transfer standpoint – to user 141. Satellite receiver antennas such as 112 and 114

can be used to download video or other data from satellites for fast transmission of information to servers on the Internet at locations 112 and 114.

Users who do not wish to view video on their computer desktop and opt for viewing on a standard television or a large scale projection event in a theater can view video in real time uplinked from 170 to satellite 172 and received at company 174. Company 110 offers the services of broadcasting live or taped video for viewing on standard televisions equipped with a satellite receiving antenna.

The following section describes standard hardware suitable for use with the present invention.

10

Description of Hardware

Fig. 2A is an illustration of multimedia computer system 1 including display 3 having display screen 5. Cabinet 7 houses standard computer components (not shown) such as a disk drive, CDROM drive, display adapter, sound card, network card, random access memory (RAM), central processing unit (CPU), and other components, subsystems and devices. User input devices such as mouse 11 having buttons 13, and keyboard 9 are shown. Other user input devices such as a trackball, touch-screen; digitizing tablet, etc. can be used. In general, the computer system is illustrative of but one type of computer system, such as a desktop computer, suitable for use with the present invention. Computers can be configured with many different hardware components and can be made in many dimensions and styles (e.g., laptop, palmtop, pentop, server, workstation, mainframe). Any hardware platform suitable for performing the processing described herein is suitable for use with the present invention.

Fig. 2B illustrates subsystems that might typically be found in a computer such as computer 100.

In Fig. 2, subsystems within box 20 are directly interfaced to internal bus 22. Such subsystems typically are contained within the computer system such as within cabinet 7 of Fig. 2A. Subsystems include input/output (I/O) controller 24, System Random Access Memory (RAM) 26, Central Processing Unit (CPU) 28, Display Adapter 30, Serial Port 40, Fixed Disk 42 and Network Interface Adapter 44. The use of bus 22 allows each of the subsystems to transfer data among the subsystems and, most importantly, with the CPU. External devices can communicate with the CPU or other subsystems via bus 22 by interfacing with a subsystem on the bus. Monitor 46 connects

to the bus through Display Adapter 30. A relative pointing device (RPD) 48 such as a mouse connects through Serial Port 40. Some devices such as Keyboard 50 can communicate with the CPU by direct means without using the main data bus as, for example, via an interrupt controller and associated registers (not shown).

5 As with the external physical configuration shown in Fig. 2A, many subsystem configurations are possible. Fig. 2B is illustrative of but one suitable configuration. Subsystems, components or devices other than those shown in Fig. 2B can be added. A suitable computer system can be achieved without using all of the subsystems shown in Fig. 2. For example, a standalone computer need not be coupled to
10 a network so Network Interface 44 would not be required. Other subsystems such as a CDROM drive, graphics accelerator, sound card etc. can be included in the configuration without affecting the performance of the system of the present invention.

Fig. 2A is a generalized diagram of a typical network.

In Fig. 2A, the network company 120 includes several local networks
15 coupled to the Internet. Although specific network protocols, physical layers, topologies, and other network properties are presented herein, the present invention is suitable for use with any network.

In Fig. 2A, company 120, computer user 123 is connected to server 122. This connection can be by a network such as Ethernet, Asynchronous Transfer Mode, IEEE standard 1553 bus, modem connection, Universal Serial Bus, etc. The
20 communication link need not be a wire but can be infrared, radio wave transmission, etc. server 123 is coupled to the Internet. The Internet is shown symbolically as a collection of server routers 101 and 103. Note that the use of the Internet for distribution or communication of information is not strictly necessary to practice the present invention but is merely used to illustrate a preferred embodiment, below. Further, the use of server
25 computers and the designation of server and client machines is not crucial to an implementation of the present invention. User 123 from company 120 can be connected directly to the Internet. Server 122 in company 120's connection to the Internet is typically by a relatively high bandwidth transmission medium such as a T1 or T3 line.
30 Other computers in company 120 can be connected to the Internet through alternate routes inside of company 120.

Note that the concepts of "client" and "server," as used in this application and the industry, are very loosely defined and, in fact, are not fixed with respect to

machines or software processes executing on the machines. Typically, a server is a machine or process that is providing information to another machine or process, i.e., the "client," that requests the information. In this respect, a computer or process can be acting as a client at one point in time (because it is requesting information) and can be acting as a server at another point in time (because it is providing information). Some computers are consistently referred to as "servers" because they usually act as a repository for a large amount of information that is often requested. For example, a World Wide Web (WWW, or simply, "Web") site is often hosted by a server computer with a large storage capacity, high-speed processor and Internet link having the ability to handle many high-bandwidth communication lines.

A server machine will most likely not be manually operated by a human user on a continual basis, but, instead, has software for constantly, and automatically, responding to information requests. On the other hand, some machines, such as desktop computers, are typically thought of as client machines because they are primarily used to obtain information from the Internet for a user operating the machine.

Depending on the specific software executing at any point in time on these machines, the machine may actually be performing the role of a client or server, as the need may be. For example, a user's desktop computer can provide information to another desktop computer. Or a server may directly communicate with another server computer. Sometimes this is characterized as "peer-to-peer," communication. Although processes of the present invention, and the hardware executing the processes, may be characterized by language common to a discussion of the Internet (e.g., "client," "server," "peer") it should be apparent that software of the present invention can execute on any type of suitable hardware including networks other than the Internet.

Although software of the present invention may be presented as a single entity, such software is readily able to be executed on multiple machines. That is, there may be multiple instances of a given software program, a single program may be executing on two or more processors in a distributed processing environment, parts of a single program may be executing on different physical machines, etc. Further, two different programs, such as a client and server program, can be executing in a single machine, or in different machines. A single program can be operating as a client for one information transaction and as a server for a different information transaction.

System Details

As mentioned, the invention provides features for a primary company to provide services relating to video access, distribution, maintenance and management.

The primary company operates a webpage-based client, or subscriber, front-end with its servers to allow users to search and access video. It also maintains video distribution to subscribers over networks such as the Internet, intranets, local area networks (LANs) etc.; and provides additional infrastructure for more direct, high-bandwidth video distribution.

The primary company combines a series of processes designed (i) to improve the quality of video and audio signals broadcast (or accessed on demand) over the Public Internet; (ii) to archive, index and chapterize videos in a video database to allow users to search the video database for a specific portion of the video; (iii) to permit those broadcasting over the network to stream video only to viewers designated by the broadcasters; (iv) to provide broadcasters with reports reflecting key statistical data on viewership patterns; and (v) provide an integrated destination on the Public Internet from which such services are available. These aspects are described in more detail, below.

Maintenance of Multiple Video Servers

The primary company maintains remote video servers at multiple Internet server facilities (or "co-location" facilities), as well as client sites, throughout the world to ensure that video is served from the location that will provide the best signal to the end user and to provide an extra layer of "fault tolerance" in the event of a failure in any given co-location facility, any portion of the public Internet backbone or the like. Company co-location facilities are typically equipped with satellite downlink equipment, a video server (permitting streaming at multiple bit-rates), a disk storage array for video, a firewall (to prevent unauthorized access to the machine and video signals), audio preprocessing equipment and computers permitting audio/video compression and encoding at various bit-rates. Remote servers at co-location facilities are strategically placed near major peering points, avoiding major public peering points (such as MAE West and MAE East) at which packets carrying data are often "dropped" due to congestion. Packet loss decreases video quality. Accordingly, this strategic placement of remote servers, by reducing the likelihood of packet loss, preserves the quality of video and audio viewed by the end user.

Distribution of Real-Time Video Signals over the Public Internet

The primary company employs two methods for distributing real time broadcasts over the Public Internet: Multipoint Satellite Video Distribution and On
5 Location Distribution:

The primary company installs satellite downlink receivers at co-location facilities and other locations. Audio/Video signals are distributed to these servers by satellite. This method of distribution enhances the quality of real time video and audio signals received at the remote video servers by bypassing the Public Internet between
10 video signal source and the video server. Using multiple video servers reduces the possibility of a broadcast failure to end users by eliminating reliance on one video server and any one portion of the Public Internet backbone. In addition, sending the signal to other remote video servers permits more viewers to watch the video broadcast by increasing the potential number of streams of video served. This method of distribution is
15 primarily used to enhance real time broadcasts but may also be used to transfer video, audio and other files to remote servers on demand, or by any other delivery scheme.

The original video signal is transported by land-line or satellite "backhaul" to the satellite uplink facility where the signal is encoded into high-bitrate digital video and "uplinked" to a satellite that transmits to "downlink" equipment installed at remote
20 server locations. The signal is received by the downlink equipment and decoded by an integrated receiver/decoder.

Once received and decoded by the downlink receiver, the video and audio signals are run through a series of steps designed to ameliorate the negative effects of encoding and compression algorithms which otherwise degrade the luminance and
25 chrominance in the video, inject ancillary noise into the audio, and amplify non-useful portions of the audio frequency spectrum and its dynamic range. This procedure provides a means of optimizing the video and audio (especially the human voice) to provide the best quality after the compression/encoding process.

The video and audio signals are then run through computers that encode at
30 various bit-rates. The encoded audio and video signals are then sent digitally to the video server (splitter) for distribution over the Public Internet as well as a local hard drive for archival (or "on-demand") use.

Prior to streaming video to an end-user, the Company sends test packets from all video servers to the end-user's desktop or the nearest network point reachable to the end-user's desktop and measures the return time. Video will then be served to the end-user from the remote server with the packet that had the fastest return time. This method permits an automatic and "split-second" determination of which remote server is within the closest electronic proximity to the end user's desktop, thereby enhancing the quality of the video received by the customer.

On location preprocessing provides a lower cost alternative to the satellite enhanced transmission method described above. Using this method, the real time audio and video feed is run through the pre-processing enhancement and encoding steps "on location" prior to being distributed over the Public Internet backbone to a remote video server. Once at the remote video server, the signal is sent to end users and other remote servers. Sending the signal to other remote servers permits more viewers to watch the broadcast by increasing the number of streams of video served. On location distribution still uses the Company's web video database interface and provides viewership information for statistics analysis. Video is served from servers in closest electronic proximity to the end-user using the Load Balanced Video Distribution System described above.

Video Encoding

Fig. 3 shows a diagram illustrating how video encoding is accomplished in a preferred embodiment.

In Fig. 3, a video source such as video tape recorder (BTR) 302, consumer VHS format Video Tape Recorder VTR 304 or Digital Broadcast Satellite Receiver DBS 306 represent possible sources of video data to be encoded. Note that any suitable video source may be used. Although multiple sources are shown, the encoding operation discussed below involves only a single video source. Naturally, given redundant equipment, multiple video sources can be encoded at the same time.

Video switcher/splitter 308 is used to route a signal from a video source to multiple destinations at the same time. In a preferred embodiment, four video encoding processes are carried on at the same time. As illustrated by video encoding paths 310, 312, 314 and 316. Each encoding path operates in parallel and ultimately encodes the video in a different format. The resulting encoded video is stored on streaming video file

server 318 for later transfer to the Internet 320. Additionally, video switcher/splitter 308 routes the video signal to a video/audio monitoring path 322. This allows a human operator to know the progress of the video encoding operation.

Each of video encoder paths 310-316 operates in a similar manner. Each path receives left/right (L/R) audio from video switcher/splitter 308. The audio path (for video encoding path 310) is shown at 340. Video switcher/splitter 308 provides separate line-level audio signals for left and right, respectively, channels. The audio signals are passed to a graphic equalizer (eq) 342. Each left/right channel of the stereo audio signal is processed by the graphic eq is used to emphasize audio frequencies at about 1 kHz and to reduce the strength of the audio signals at about 20 Hz and 20 kHz. In the preferred embodiment, the equalizer is set to form a sinusoidal curve starting at -10db at 20 Hz, reaching +4db at 1 kHz and sloping back down to -10db at 20 kHz. The purpose of the graphic eq is to modify the audio signal to take care of undesirable compression characteristics introduced at the time of encoding.

Next, the signal from graphic eq 342 is sent to audio compressor 344. Audio compressor 344 is a stereo audio compressor that compresses each audio signal if the audio signal exceeds 0db. The compression ratio is 8:1. Note that, although specific values are provided for purposes of explaining the preferred embodiment, that various amounts, and types, of compression may be utilized similar to the variation possible with the graphic (eq), above. The intent of the audio compressor is to even out variations in the dynamic range of the audio. The left/right channel outputs of the stereo audio compressor are sent to streaming video encoder format #1 (350).

Returning to the video path of encoder path 310, the video signal is provided from video switcher/splitter 308 and is illustrated at 346. This is sent directly to a streaming video encoding computer. In the preferred embodiment, the streaming video encoder is a rackmount rack computer with two 500 MHz central processing units (CPUs), a video input/digitizing card and a stereo audio input/output card. The streaming video encoding computer includes streaming video compression software. The streaming video encoder has access to a large amount of nonvolatile storage such as a redundant array of inexpensive disks (RAID) on a local network.

The video input levels to the encoder are adjusted to increase saturation to the highest level possible without distorting the video image. Illumination level contrast and brightness are set to emphasize the appearance of the speaker and appearance of any

computer images shown by the speaker. Audio levels are set to -10db or -4db depending on audio output component of video source.

In a preferred embodiment, the streaming video compression software is set to produce a file with video that plays at either 24,000 bits per second (24 kbps) or 95 kbps. The file resulting from the encoding process is stored, via the network, in the nonvolatile storage. The streaming video compression process is optimized to produce a result with a clearer image rather than an image with higher motion. In other words, a higher pixel density is favored over a higher frame rate.

As stated, the video encoding process can proceed in parallel for 4 different encoding paths 310-316 shown in Fig. 3. This provides for very fast encoding over multiple formats. Naturally, more or less encoding paths can be used.

Chapterizing

As the video is being encoded, it viewed in real-time by a human operator via monitoring path 322.

While viewing, the operator (i.e., the "compressionist") determines logical start and stop times of different topics in the video presentation. For example, start and stop times can be subjective, as where a speaker begins to talk about a new subject. In other cases, changing topics, or subject headings, can be more clearly defined as where the video includes a title separator between video segments, etc.

The compressionist determines a set of keywords which represent the content and context of each topic. Typically, the compressionist will have determined the start time for the topic and will make notes about keywords used in the subsequent discussion of the topic.

Each region of video where there is a coherent topic that starts and stops is called a chapter. The compressionist captures a frame of video representing the presentation of the chapter and reduces it to a thumbnail size. In the preferred embodiment, each thumbnail is approximately 80 x 60 pixels. Various off-the-shelf software can be used to perform a capture of a frame of video. The thumbnail can be captured from any format and at any size and is stored in any one of several popular image formats i.e. JPEG or GIF.

Selected keywords are entered into a video program database in association with each chapter. Each chapter is linked to the video presentation. For

example, the chapter information can exist for a file of the same name as the video presentation encoded different formats. Each chapter has its own thumbnail image. The overall video presentation is associated with its own description and its own thumbnail image as well. The compressionist enters the location of the streaming video on the file server in association with the video presentation, or chapter, into a video program database. Thus, the results of a search on keywords produces a display that can utilize any of the text (i.e., keywords) or thumbnail images associated with chapters, or the video presentation, itself.

Load Balanced Video Distribution System

In the preferred embodiment, transfer of video information from Internet servers to end users, or viewers, is facilitated by distributing video files to multiple servers on the public Internet. Also, multiple video files can be distributed to multiple servers within company intranets. The preferred embodiment performs this distribution using off-the-shelf "mirroring software" specializing in large file distribution throughout noncontiguous IP networks. This software can be one of many different brands or internally written utilities.

When a user logs on to the primary company's web site, the Internet protocol address of the user system is determined using web server analysis tools. The route along the Internet from the server that the user is attempting to access to the user's computer is determined using standard Internet protocol tools such as "traceroute" and "ping." These tools provide a determination of the routes currently being used to transfer information to the user, and the time it takes for information to move to the user's computer.

The geographic location of the user's computer can be determined by having the user select a geographical zone. In a preferred embodiment, the user can indicate their geographic location by clicking on an image of a map that is displayed in the user's web browser.

Each video server has various characteristics recorded as an entry in a database. This entry records the video server's Internet Protocol address, geographic location, total serving capacity and current status. Additional records track the priority with which each server serves viewers in each geographical zone and the percentage of total video requests for each video that are to be met by each server. These records are

used in conjunction with the network route analysis to determine the best server for each request. At the time a viewer requests a video, a list of servers is compiled in order of their nearness to the user in terms of the network topology. The list is then traversed from the server topologically nearest the user to the server topologically farthest from the server until a good match is found. In order for a server to be considered a good match it must have the following characteristics.

- 1) It is on-line and operating far enough below its total capacity that meeting this request would not overload it.
- 2) It is configured to serve this video.
- 3) It is configured to serve viewers in this geographical zone.
- 4) It is currently serving less than its' total load percentage for this video.
- 5) It is configured to serve this geographic zone with the highest priority.

In the event no server has all of these characteristics, the highest numbered characteristic is dropped and the comparison performed again until a server is found. In the event that multiple servers possess all the characteristics the topologically nearest server is selected as a by-product of the order in which the list is traversed.

When the server has been selected, another record is created in the database denoting that this server is serving an instance of this video to this user in this geographical zone. This record then becomes a factor in subsequent requests by affecting load percentages etc. The user then receives video from a server that is the best choice in terms of response time, network topology, and video server utilization.

All of a video server's characteristics can be changed at any time, even in the middle of a live broadcast, to manually direct all new users desiring the video source to a different server. This fine-grained configuration can be used to ensure that each viewer has an optimal experience and that effective utilization of all serving resources is reached.

The primary company also distributes video over the Public Internet "on-demand," as opposed to "live," permitting end-users to view the video at any time, by encoding and "chapterizing" the video, transferring the video files to multiple servers on the public Internet, and distributing the video to users who select the video "clips" from those servers using load balancing techniques.

Although the present invention has been discussed with respect to specific embodiments, these embodiments are merely illustrative, and not restrictive, of the invention. The scope of the invention is to be determined solely by the appended claims.

IN THE CLAIMS:

1. A method for encoding a video signal, the method comprising
increasing the saturation level of the video signal to below visual distortion
of the video;
5 selecting a high contrast level;
converting the video signal to digital data; and
compressing the digital data.
2. The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of
10 optimizing the video compression to produce a result with a clearer image
rather than an image with higher motion.
3. A method of encoding an audio signal, the method comprising
increasing the volume of a predetermined frequency of the audio signal;
15 and
reducing the variability in the dynamic range of the audio signal; and
converting the audio signal to a digital data; and
compressing the digital data.
- 20 4. The method of claim 3, wherein the predetermined frequency of
the audio signal is at about 1000 Hz.
5. The method of claim 4, wherein the step of increasing the volume
of a predetermined frequency further comprises the substeps of
25 increasing the signal strength at about 1000 Hz by about +4dB; and
decreasing the signal strength of frequencies above and below 1000 Hz by
decreasing frequencies down to 20hz and up to 20000hz using an exponential bell-shaped
curve with its peak at 1000Hz
- 30 6. The method of claim 1, wherein the encoded video signal is delivered
in real time.
7. The method of claim 1, wherein the encoded video signal is delivered
on demand.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the encoding steps are performed at an encoding facility, wherein the encoding steps are performed after the video is received by satellite transmission at the encoding facility.

5 9. A method for distributing video over the Internet, the method comprising
obtaining the Internet Protocol (IP) address of a computer or the nearest
reachable network point used by a user to log onto a predetermined website;
using the obtained IP address to determine the physical location of the
10 user's computer;
performing an analysis to detect if a local server computer exists nearest
the user's computer;
using the route analysis and IP address information to identify a server
computer in proximity to the user's computer or nearest reachable network address; and
15 transferring video/audio information from the server computer to the
user's computer.

 10. The method of claim 9, wherein the step of performing the analysis
includes a substep of
20 using traceroute to perform the route analysis.

 11. The method of claim 9, wherein the step of performing the analysis
includes a substep of
25 using ping to perform the route analysis.

 12. The method of claim 9, wherein the video is transferred on-demand.

 13. The method of claim 9, wherein the video is transferred in real time.

30 14. The method of claim 9, wherein the video is transferred live.

 15. A method of sending video information over the Internet to a
destination computer, the method comprising

- storing the video information on a plurality of servers;
designating a first server as the sending server for one or more users who
indicate that they wish to receive the video information; and
after one or more users begin receiving the video information then
5 designating a second server as the sending server for one or more subsequent users who
indicate that they wish to receive the video information.

16. The method of claim 15, wherein one or more of the designating steps
are performed automatically when a predetermined condition is met.

10

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the predetermined condition is a
threshold number of users receiving the video information from the first server.

18. The method of claim 15, wherein one or more of the designating steps
15 are performed manually by a human operator.

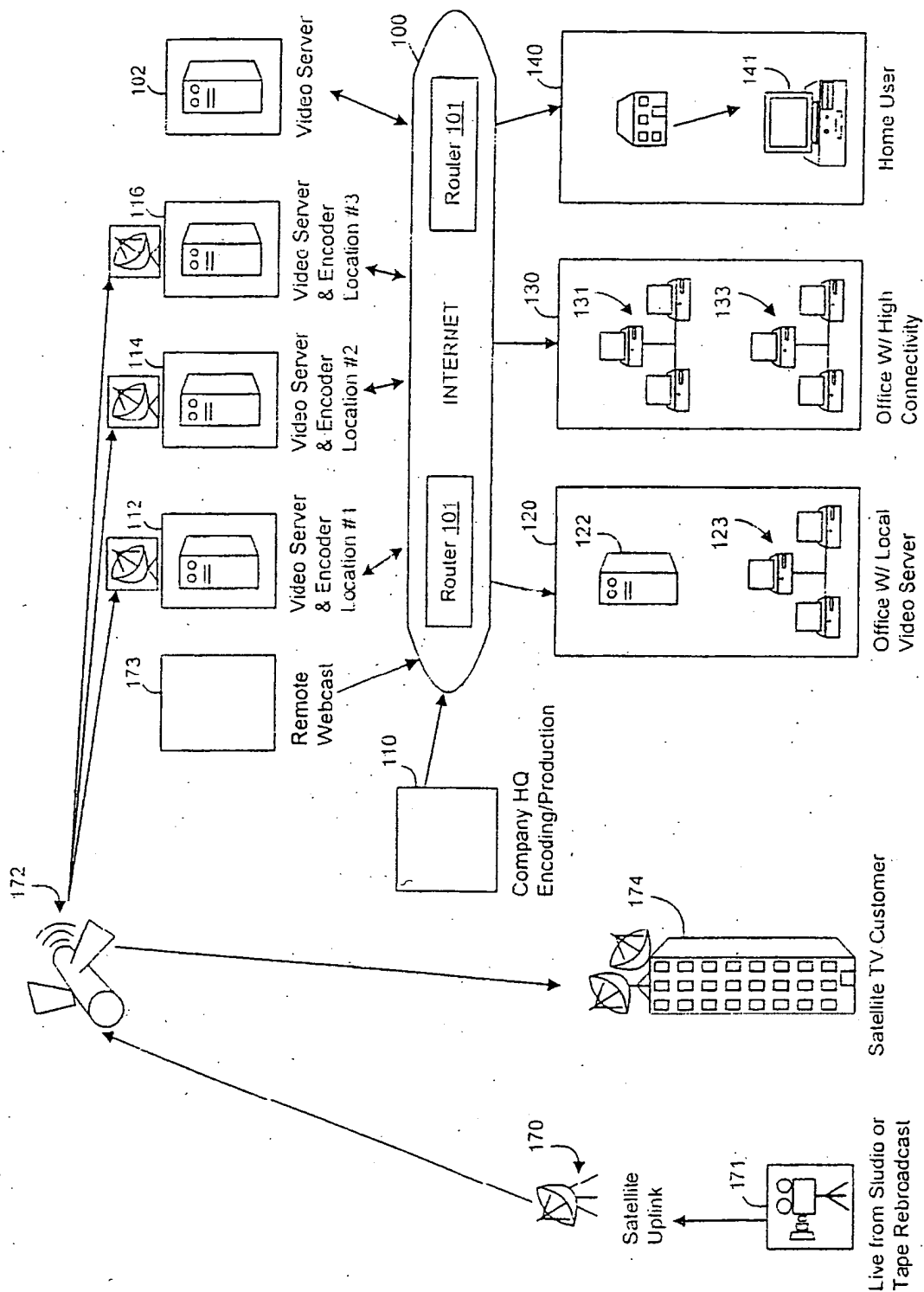


Fig. 1

2/4

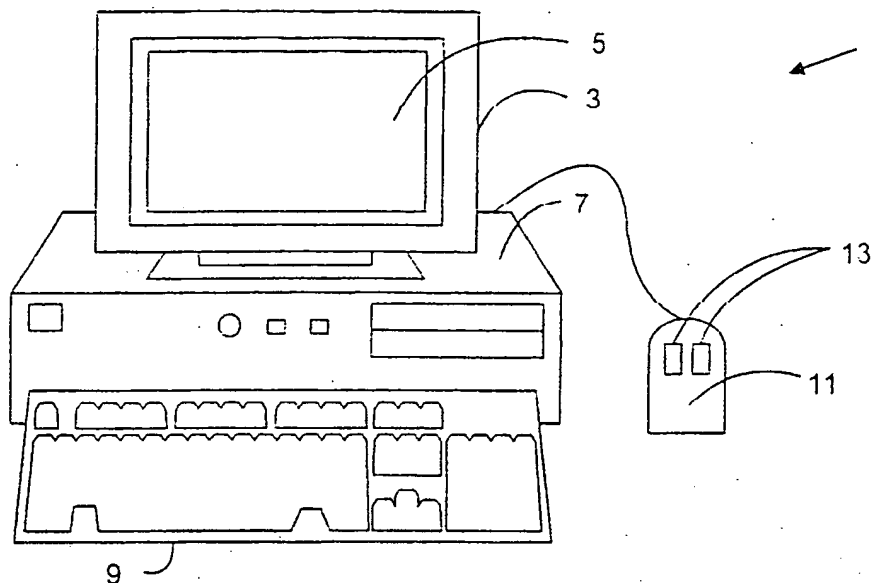


Fig. 2A

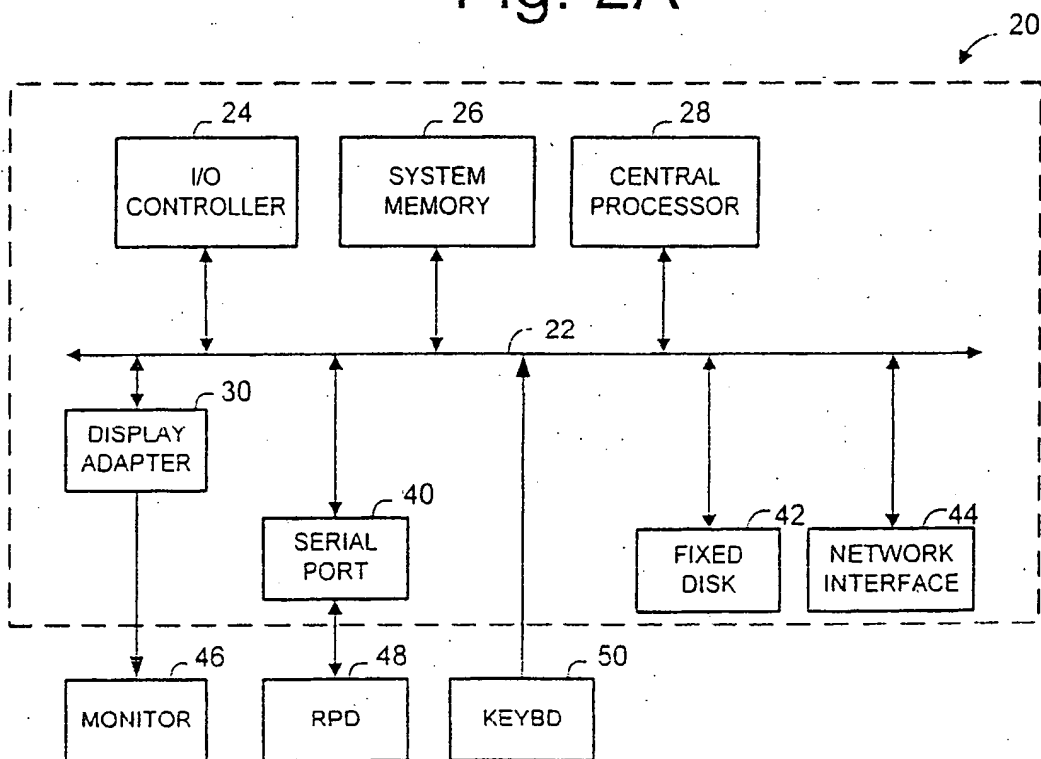


Fig. 2B

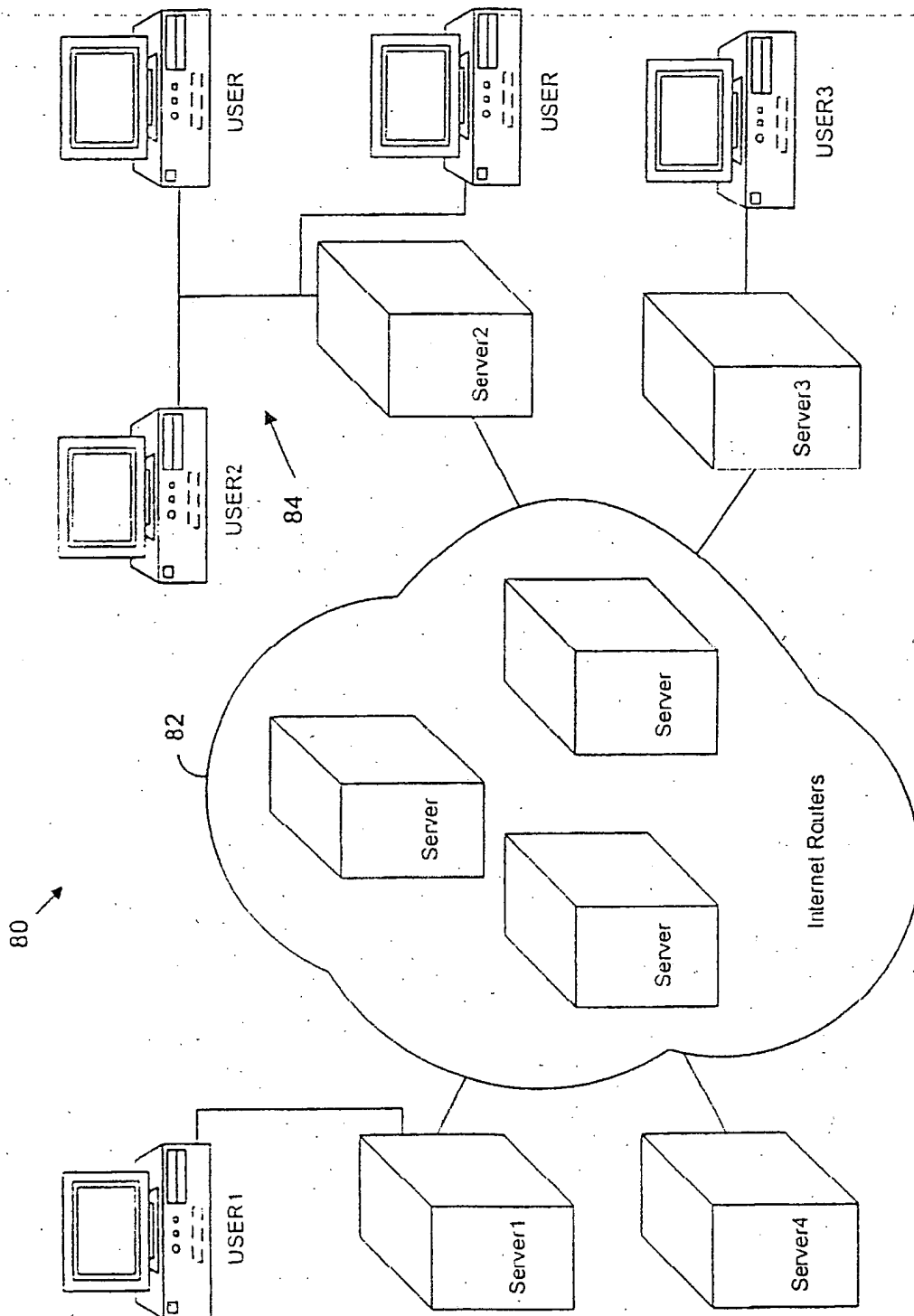


Fig. 2C

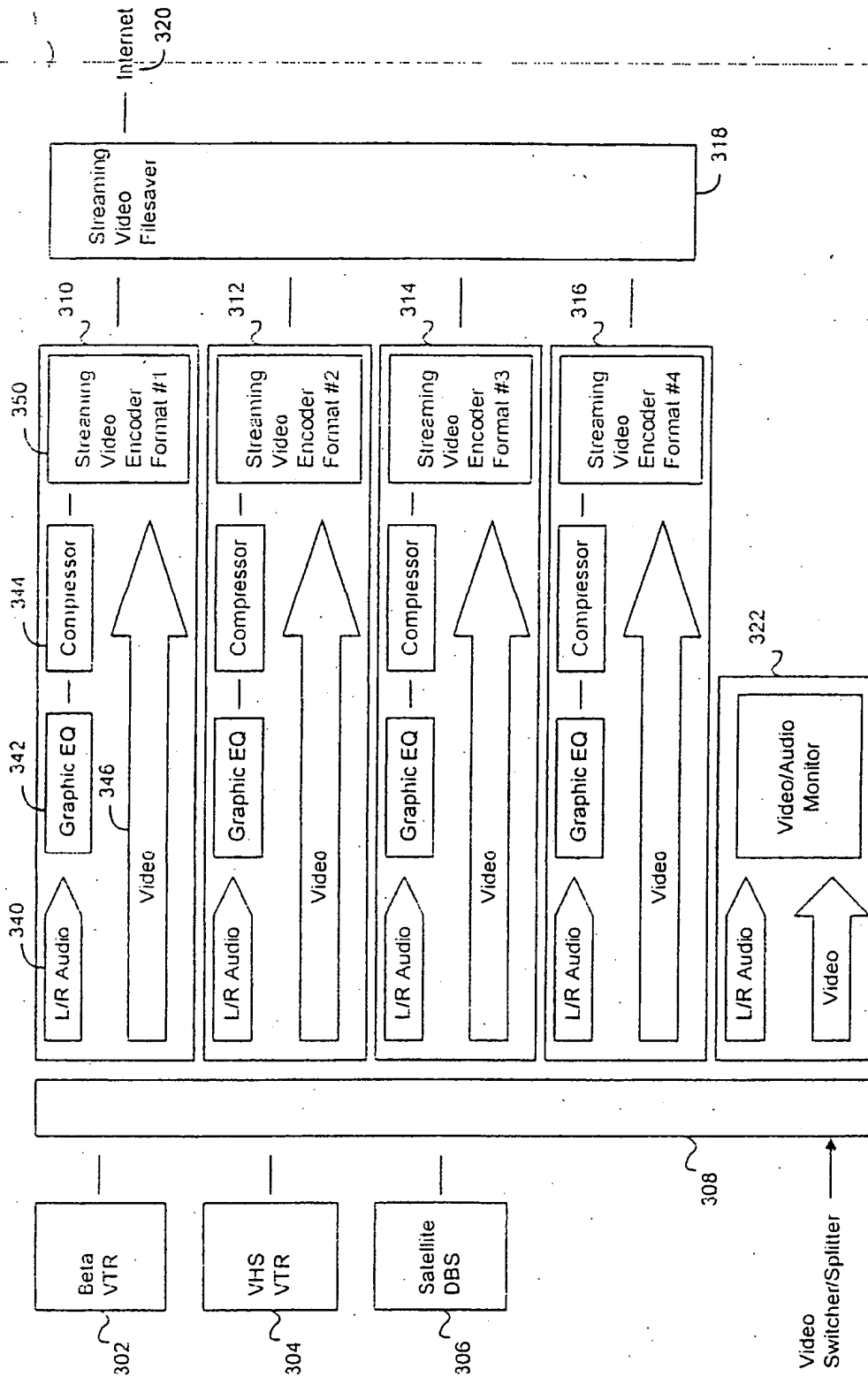


Fig. 3

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 00/21643

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 7 H04N/26 H04N5/00 H04R3/04 G10L21/02 H04L29/06		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 7 H04N H04R G10L H04L		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used) EPO-Internal, PAJ, INSPEC		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y A Y A	EP 0 104 828 A (BRITISH BROADCASTING CORP) 4 April 1984 (1984-04-04) page 1, line 12 -page 1, line 29 --- EP 0 723 364 A (AT & T CORP) 24 July 1996 (1996-07-24) column 1, line 44 -column 1, line 49 column 2, line 12 -column 9, line 26 --- -/--	1,6-8 2 1,6-8 2
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Patent family members are listed in annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>*A* document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>*E* earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>*L* document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>*O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>*P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>*T* later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>*X* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>*Y* document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>*A* document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search	Date of mailing of the international search report	
4 April 2001	23. 04 2001	
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 051 epo nl, Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016	Authorized officer Fassnacht, C	

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 00/21643

C.(C) (Classification) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
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International Application No

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International Application No

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X	WO 98 18076 A (INTERVU INC) 30 April 1998 (1998-04-30) abstract page 6, line 6 -page 12, line 34 page 17, line 19 -page 19, line 37	9-16,18
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/US 00/21643

Box I Observations where certain claims were found unsearchable (Continuation of item 1 of first sheet)

This International Search Report has not been established in respect of certain claims under Article 17(2)(a) for the following reasons:

1. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to subject matter not required to be searched by this Authority, namely:
2. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they relate to parts of the International Application that do not comply with the prescribed requirements to such an extent that no meaningful International Search can be carried out, specifically:
3. ☐ Claims Nos.:
because they are dependent claims and are not drafted in accordance with the second and third sentences of Rule 6.4(a).

Box II Observations where unity of invention is lacking (Continuation of item 2 of first sheet)

This International Searching Authority found multiple inventions in this international application, as follows:

see additional sheet

1. ☒ As all required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers all searchable claims.
2. ☐ As all searchable claims could be searched without effort justifying an additional fee, this Authority did not invite payment of any additional fee.
3. ☐ As only some of the required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant, this International Search Report covers only those claims for which fees were paid, specifically claims Nos.:
4. ☐ No required additional search fees were timely paid by the applicant. Consequently, this International Search Report is restricted to the invention first mentioned in the claims; it is covered by claims Nos.:

Remark on Protest

- ☐ The additional search fees were accompanied by the applicant's protest.
- ☒ No protest accompanied the payment of additional search fees.

FURTHER INFORMATION CONTINUED FROM PCT/ISA/ 210

This International Searching Authority found multiple (groups of) inventions in this international application, as follows:

1. Claims: 1,2,6-8

Video encoding, with a preprocessing step of modifying video saturation and contrast

2. Claims: 3-5

Audio encoding, with a preprocessing step of increasing the volume of a predetermined audio frequency

3. Claims: 9-18

Distribution of video data over the Internet using information on physical location as determined from an Internet Protocol address

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Intern. Appl. No.

PCT/US 00/21643

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